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Patterson examinations will be held on the third Saturday of April and on the second Saturday of May. Examinations for High School and Special Certificates will be held on the first Saturday of September, December, March and June.

As prescribed by law, the fees for Teachers' examination will be \$2.00, while the Patterson examination no fee is charged.

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THE DAIRY

PROVIDE CLEAN FEED LOT.

One Farmer Who Has Tried It Recommends That It Be Paved with Brick.

What is the best plan of arrangement and construction for a cattle feeding yard that shall be convenient and sanitary seems to remain an open question. Some have advocated brick floors, while others will have nothing to do with them. The only consensus of opinion there seems to be on the subject is that it is almost impossible to keep the feeding yard clean and sanitary. There is little doubt that muddy feed lots are one

of the most important questions which must be dealt with by the stock raiser, and in this connection it may be advantageous to consider the plan of an Illinois feeder as described in a recent bulletin of the Illinois station.

The illustration represents the feed lot and shelter of Hon. E. E. Chester, of Champaign county. This pavement has been in use two years. It is 24 by 80 feet. The bricks were laid flat on six inches of gravel, the latter being packed by tramping with horses until a solid surface was secured. Brick costing eight dollars per thousand were used, and a cement wash was applied after the bricks were laid. No setting or cracking has yet been observed. The labor was done by the regular farm help. The curbing consists of curbstones 18 inches in width and three inches in thickness, set edgewise into the ground. The feed-bunks are placed inside the shed, as shown in the cut.

The yards and shelter are designed to accommodate about 50 cattle. In dry weather the cattle remain in the larger yard a considerable portion of the time. The advantage of the pavement is chiefly in giving the cattle easy access to water and shelter. "A steer will generally eat pretty well, even standing in the mud," says Mr. Chester, "but my experience has been that a fat steer will take less water than he needs if he must walk to get to it, and will not take proper advantage of shelter unless it is where he can reach it easily. There is no question in my mind of the wisdom of paving the area adjacent to water and shelter in a muddy locality."

The shelter consists of a building 20 by 26 feet, 20-foot posts, with two wings, each 20 by 30 feet. The portion used as cattle-shelter is thus 20 by 80 feet. On the upper floor of the middle portion is stored dry corn-fodder run through an ensilage cutter. This is fed into the bunks below, through an open shaft at the front of the bin. Another bin 10 by 20 feet occupies the lower floor of the main building, and corn can thus be stored a few steps from the feed bunks so as to be fed easily by basket if desired.

RIPENING OF GRAPES.

Method of Cultivation Which Will Delay Ripening and Secure Better Market.

I would not think of endeavoring to raise first-class grapes without the most thorough cultivation. For this purpose I use various implements. In the spring the first thing I use is the common two-horse cultivator for the middle, and the one-horse five-tooth and shovel next to the vines. These implements I keep moving vigorously continually, the main object being to keep the fruit growing as long as possible, thereby increasing the size and quality of the fruit, explains a Missouri correspondent of the Ohio Farmer. I have kept grapes from ripening in this way for a week or ten days, thereby often avoiding a glutted market. However, it is well to bear in mind that when the fruit does ripen it should be removed from the vines at once or the vines will be so overtaxed that they will not recover from carrying their belated burden to meet the preceding winter, and many vines may perish.

I once made a remark before the Shawnee Horticultural society, that I could hold and retard the ripening of my grapes two weeks or more by keeping a shallow cultivation all the time the fruit was ripening. One of the members afterwards came to me and said: "Entslinger, you have told us how to keep our grapes from ripening. My Moore's Early are not ripe yet." It was then August 15.

I would spray before the leaves appear with strong Bordeaux mixture or copper sulphate alone. The second spraying would be about the time the blossoms were preparing to open. This is for the purpose of destroying the fungus growth which is so destructive to the pollen causing non-fertilization. At this time I would also use Bordeaux mixture, but not very strong. I would keep up this spraying all through the season if necessary until fruit begins to show color.

Those Dormant Buds.

Many fruit buds killed, eh? Very likely 'tis so. But don't become discouraged. Dormant buds often come to the rescue in such cases, and a fair crop may thus result in spite of past unfavorable winter conditions.—Farm Journal.

Good Onion Seed.

All onion seeds that are plump and full will sink in water, and those that are chaffy and light will float, so there is a ready means of separating the good from the poor seed.

SOME FAULTS IN DAIRIES.

Conditions Which One City Milk Inspector Found to Exist on Some Farms.

A city milk inspector visited the farms supplying milk to his city and found many improper conditions existing. In his report given below can you find any item which would condemn your dairy?

1. Barns not sufficiently ventilated.

2. Surroundings not sanitary, especially as to removal of manure, which I usually found piled up against the barn in a convenient place. This should not be allowed to accumulate, but should be removed daily.

3. Stanchions should be better drained, and no stagnant water or pigs allowed in the barn yard.

4. Milk houses not usually provided with screens or cement floors. Flies noticed in milk.

5. Cow's udders should be cleaned better. Some had an entirely wrong idea of cleanliness, both as to the cows and as to the hands and the clothing of the milkers. In one instance, a small bucket of cold water and a thin, dirty looking rag were used for all the cows. By the time the udders of six cows were washed off the water and wash rag were not very clean.

6. In several dairies each milker would use several pails, and after filling one would leave it stand uncovered, open to the flies and numerous sources of infection always present. At two places I found helpers straining milk through dirty cloths, in which a handful of flies had found their last resting place.

7. Cans not sterilized by boiling water or steam, but hastily washed with lukewarm water, and set aside to dry, under poor, sometimes with cover on. This should not be done. It is important to sterilize them by boiling water or superheated steam every time they are used, then put upon a clean frame, upside down, with covers off, and fully exposed to fresh air. Bottles and other containers should be treated likewise.

8. Chickens allowed too many liberties about the place. It is impossible to train a chicken, but the screens which are needed to keep out flies and other insects will keep them out.

9. Improper feeding. Some dairymen consider certain feed good which I do not think is fit to use. I will report more fully upon this important subject when I have concluded my investigations.

10. At one farm I noticed dogs were used for driving the cows. This I do not believe good practice.

11. In one place I found a bad well. The water was used for the cows and also for rinsing the cans. When typhoid fever is caused by the milk and it has been traced to the milk in several epidemics, it is invariably due to water used in rinsing the milk cans or other containers with infected water. This well was condemned.

12. Whitewash not much used in the barns. The above criticisms do not apply to most of the dairies. Some were models of cleanliness; clean, fresh and well ventilated, stanchions properly kept and drained, milk house clean as a good housekeeper's kitchen, screens in nearly everywhere, and cleanliness noticeable everywhere. The fact that some dairies were models of cleanliness convinced the inspector that it was not necessary to have the faults mentioned in any of them.

CATTLE RACK AND TROUGH.

An Arrangement by Which the Cattle Are Prevented from Throwing Out Feed.

The feed racks for my cattle are of 4x4-inch sawed stuff (oak is best) for the legs and cross pieces, writes a correspondent of Farm and Home. Put cross pieces 14 inches from top.

Legs should be 3 feet 2 inches long. Bolt 2x4-inch scantling round inside of top making a solid frame, then floor and board up the sides and ends tight. The top rack may be made stationary or to lift off just as suits. It prevents the stock from throwing out the feed. The slats can be made of 1x6 or 1x4. They should be about 2 feet apart and 3 feet long.

RACK FOR FAN-MILL SCREENS.

Convenient Place for Storing the Attachments When Not in Use.

A convenient rack for storing screens of fan mills and such machinery is shown in cut. It is made of strips one inch square, which are solidly attached to the frames, which are of one-inch stuff. Mark the screens on the end and place upright in some convenient location, where the wire will not get wet and rust.

DAIRY HINTS.

The milking machine promises to become quite a factor before long.

A good cow is worth more money than she brings in the market.

Good breeding and good feeding will give an average weight of 1,000 pounds to a calf at 12 to 14 months old.

The dairy business cannot be learned in one day, one month, or one year. There are things we must practice before we can learn them.

For removing warts on a cow's teats a Me. reader says to apply sweet oil two or three times daily, rubbing it in well, and the warts will soon disappear.

A poor cow or calf can often be made to come up to the standard of the herd by a little extra care and attention at the beginning of the grass season.

Cultivated Land for Trees.

Land that has been cultivated for some years is better for all kinds of trees than land that is in its natural state or that has not been turned up for many years. Before the trees are planted the land should be again plowed as deeply as possible.

Avoid Too Early Pasturage.

Keep the beef calves upon dry feed for some time in the spring until the grass gets large and sweet. It does not pay to turn upon grass too early, as there is not much strength in early grass.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

About Five Thousand in the State, Most of Whom Get Government Aid.

The state of New York has had for more than a century "an Indian question," but so judiciously has New York handled it that few persons are aware of the fact that there are more than 5,000 Indians living on reservations in this state, maintaining tribal relations without controversy, dispute or disorder. The new census shows the number of such Indians on reservations to be exactly 5,000, of whom 1,472 are in the Cattaraugus reservation in the western part of the state, 1,200 are on the St. Regis reservation in Franklin county, fronting on the St. Lawrence river, and 225 in the Onondaga reservation of 7,200 acres near the city of Syracuse.

Twenty years ago the number of Indians on reservations in New York state was 4,800. Thirty years ago it was 4,707. Forty years ago it was 4,139. Fifty years ago it was 3,934. Instead of New York Indians on reservations dying out they appear to be increasing.

The Indians on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations receive an annuity from both the state and federal governments. The Indians on the St. Regis reservation get an annuity from the state only. The Tonawanda Indians, who number 500 and who have a reservation of 7,500 acres not far from Buffalo, receive for their support what is known as the "wood tax," which is paid by those who occupy any of their lands. The Onondaga Indians get an annuity from the United States government under a treaty made with it, and they get an annuity also from the state, in addition to which they receive a certain amount of salt each year—in part compensation for their surrender to the state of lands now in use for salt works near Syracuse.

The state of New York pays to Indians on reservations about \$8,000 a year in annuities, in addition to such amounts as come to them for relief or for the maintenance of Indian schools.

WHEN LAW WAS IN THE BUD

The Bar of Justice and the Barroom Were Very Closely Related.

When men want to do a thing they legalize it; and the things they do not want to do they place a penalty on. We do not refrain from doing a thing because it is against the law, but we pass a law against the thing we refrain from doing, says the New York American.

In England, during the reign of the barons, it was a crime for a lawyer to accept a fee. The lawyer was a clerk or interpreter for the court, and his business was simply to assist the claimant in presenting his case to the judge in an expeditious and intelligent form. It having been discovered that most claimants were louts and lubbers, with no definite idea as to what they wanted or what they were entitled to. To save the time of the court, clerks were employed, called barristers, to examine each case and see if the man had any real grounds for grievance, and if he had, help him explain it to the court.

A bar across the room to separate the claimants from the judge or judges, for the judge often called in friends to sit with him on the woolsack.

The late Irving Browne, in a paper called "The Curiousities of the Law," tells how at the close of court the English magistrate in the twelfth century ordered a portion of grog to be given to every person present, this being passed over the bar by the barristers, the desire being to send everyone away happy and to prove to all parties that the judge acted without prejudice. It will thus be seen that the barroom and the bar of justice are nearly related. In fact, the first barroom was a courtroom.

When a young man was admitted to the bar it meant that he could go on either side of the bar at will.

CLUBWOMEN TO RESCUE.

They Have Supplied a New Field to the Teacher of Education.

The occupation of the woman educationist might be gone altogether but for a new field for her labors that has recently come into existence.

The day of speaking pieces is past. Young ladies no longer rise in the drawing room to recite "For all the operas that Verdi wrote," or to intone "Lorraine, Lorraine, Loree." Even at school commencements there is no place on the programme for the old-fashioned recitations.

The educationists, therefore, might have been very hard up for work had there not arisen a new demand for their services. It was created by the women's clubs.

When women want to deliver a speech with great effectiveness they learn it by heart and the teacher of education does the rest. She teaches them how to deliver their periods in the most effective way and how to hurl their peroration at the bonnets of the assembly in manner certain to arouse enthusiasm.

Elocution was a declining art until the clubwomen came to its rescue.

Halley's Comet in Four Years.

The next important comet to be expected within our range of vision will appear in 1910. It is known as Halley's comet and its first recorded appearance was in 11 B. C., since when it has appeared regularly every 76 years. Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, explains that the earth has a cometary tail of its own at certain times. This tail is composed of those great auroras that sometimes envelop the earth's polar regions.

"What do you think of the new board of directors?"

"I think it's about a tie. Half of them look capable of anything, and the other half look capable of nothing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Dealer—How does your wife like the new sewing machine you bought for her?

Young Husband—She hasn't learned how to operate it yet. She had an idea it worked something like a typewriter.—Chicago Tribune.

FEEDING THE FIVE THOUSAND

Sunday School Lesson for May 27, 1906

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 6:30-44. Memory verse, 41.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"My Father giveth you the true bread from heaven."—John 6:32.

TIME.—April, A. D. 29, just before the Passover.

PLACE.—Bethsaida, Fisher-Home, was the name of a village on the east bank of Jordan, which the tetrarch Philip rebuilt and named Julias, in honor of the daughter of Augustus.—George Adam Smith, who believes there was but one Bethsaida. Others, however (Robinson, Stanley, Ireland, Tristram), believe that there was a second Bethsaida, in Galilee, west of the Jordan (John 12:21). The miracle took place in the rich plain of Butaiha, southeast of Bethsaida Julias.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Other accounts of the miracle: Matt. 14:13-21; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-15. Compare the feeding of the 4,000, Matt. 15:32-38; Mark 8:1-9. Compare this with other miracles of feeding: The manna, Ex. 16:13-35; Elijah, 1 Kings 17:6; the widow, 1 Kings 17:10-16; Elisha, 2 Kings 4:42-44. Other instances of helpful children: Samuel, 1 Sam. 2:13; 3:4, 5, 15; Josiah, 2 Chron. 34:3; the captive maid, 2 Kings 5:2-3. Christ's sermon on the bread of life, John 6:32-58. Compare it with Deut. 8:3; Neh. 9:15; Psa. 78:24; Matt. 5:3; 1 Cor. 10:13-22.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 30. "The apostles . . . together."

Some weeks earlier Jesus had sent the twelve forth, two by two, to preach, teach and heal in the villages of Galilee, while He Himself went to His cities.

"What they had done." Without doubt they had faithfully executed the commission given them. (See Matt. 10:5-8.)

V. 31. "Come ye yourselves apart."

The original emphasizes the thought that privacy was greatly desired. "Into a desert place." Any unpopulated district is termed, by Orientals, a desert, or wilderness. "Were many . . . coming and going." Jesus and the twelve found no opportunity for conversation, nor "leisure so much as to eat."

V. 32. "Departed . . . by ship privately." Embarked on a boat upon the Sea of Galilee, and by rowing, or sailing, reached the place Jesus had chosen. They tried to set out without attracting attention.

V. 33. Saw . . . knew Him." or them." Saw them set out, and knew, from the direction the boat took, where they were going. "Ran about." Walked quickly along the coast to the north shore of the lake.

V. 34. "When He came out." When He landed and saw the eager crowd. "Moved with compassion." He pitied them because they seemed like sheep having no shepherd. "To teach them." Luke says, He "spoke unto them of the Kingdom of God." He also healed the sick whom they had brought.

V. 35. "Day was now far spent."

It was toward the close of what the Jews called the first evening, which lasted from three to six o'clock. All began to